IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the disclosure as follows:

Beginning on page 4, line 6 :

A configuration not using the electric low-pass filter has been proposed in order to overcome such a problem. FIG. 4 is a view showing such a duobinary signal generator that uses a phase modulator and a ~~wide~~optical bandpass filter. As shown in FIG. 4, this generator comprises the precoder 21, the modulator driver 22 and the laser light source, similarly to the configurations of FIGs. 1 and 2, but uses a phase modulator 28 and a ~~wide~~optical bandpass filter 29, instead of the electric low pass filter, in order to generate an output signal having characteristics similar to the output signal of each of the duobinary signal generators of FIGs. 1 and 2.

Beginning on Page 7, line 9:

a ~~wide~~optical bandpass filter having a predetermined bandwidth that receives the modulated optical signal from the optical intensity modulator, filters the received optical signal according to the predetermined bandwidth, and outputs a duobinary optical signal.

Beginning on page 4, line 19:

FIG. 4 illustrates an exemplary configuration of a duobinary signal generator of the prior art, that uses a phase modulator and a ~~wide~~optical bandpass filter;

Beginning on page 9, line 3:

As shown in FIG. 5, the duobinary signal generator 100 comprises a duobinary precoder 101, a driver amplifier 102, a Mach-Zehnder interferometer-type optical intensity modulator 103, a laser light source 30 that outputs a carrier wave, and a ~~wide~~optical bandpass filter 104. The configurations and operations of the precoder 101, the driver amplifier 102, and the laser light source 30 are the same as those of FIGs. 1 to 3.

The present invention is characterized in that a ~~wide~~optical bandpass filter 104 is provided to the output of the optical intensity modulator 103 in order to generate a duobinary optical signal, after an optical intensity/phase modulation is performed by an optical intensity modulator 103. In this configuration, because a three-level signal does not occur, the signal characteristics are not degraded in relation to the length of the PRBS.

Beginning on page 10, line 6:

In such a manner, after being subject to a phase modulation by the optical intensity modulator, the optical signal passes through the ~~wide~~optical bandpass filter 104 having a bandwidth of 0.7/T (1/T is the bit rate of the NRZ data). In this process, the ~~wide~~optical bandpass filter 104 serves to perform the same operation as the electric low pass filter 26 in the conventional duobinary transmitter of FIG. 1. Accordingly, the optical signal is converted to a duobinary signal as shown in FIG. 6B through the ~~wide~~optical bandpass filter 104. In the present embodiment, as mentioned above, the applied voltage is 2Vπ and the ~~wide~~optical bandpass filter 104 has a bandwidth of 0.7/T to generate the duobinary signal, but the bandwidth of the ~~wide~~optical bandpass filter, the applied voltage, etc. may be adjusted to other values so as to control the characteristics of the duobinary optical signal.